

the outer margin, where its upper boundary is the second discoidal nervule. Below, all the wings pale chocolate, with lavender reflections, traversed by seven transverse lines; the first commencing on the costa of the anterior wings near the base, continued along the precostal and first median nervule of the posterior wings, the second continued across both wings to the origin of the second median nervule of the posterior wings, the third short, just crossing the cell a little beyond the middle, the fourth beyond the cell, continued nearly to the anal angle, the fifth more oblique, only reaching the first median nervule of the posterior wings, the sixth arising near the apex, meeting the fourth at its termination, the seventh submarginal, common. Posterior wings slightly produced into a short, round tail or palette at the anal angle, having besides the markings already described two ocelli composed of an oval black ring with a white pupil, the larger one near the costa between the first and second subcostal nervule, the second between the first and second submedian nervule at the point of junction of the fourth and sixth strigæ, the anal palette with two black dots edged with white. Cilia all white.

Head, thorax, and abdomen brown.

Female paler, with the band of the anterior wings much narrower, not occupying any part of the cell, fulvous, marked near the outer margin with a brown waved striga.

In the cabinet of the British Museum, &c.

Much resembling in form *Amathusia Phidippus*, but known at once by the blue band above and different markings of the under surface. The blue band of the anterior wings gives it a considerable resemblance to *Zeuxidia Luxeri* of Hübner, but it wants the blue on the posterior wings, and is totally different below.

XXIII.—*Note on the Irish species of Cephaloptera (Pterocephala).*

By FREDERICK M'COY, M.G.S. & N.H.S.D. &c.

[With a Plate.]

ON looking over some memoranda lately, I found the following notes and drawing, Pl. XI., made some years ago, of the specimen of *Cephaloptera*, originally noticed by Mr. Thompson of Belfast, in the Museum of the Royal Dublin Society, and which may be interesting to naturalists, as the specimen is still, so far as I know, not only unique as Irish, but even the genus to which it belongs has not been observed before or since in the British seas; and further, the specimen seems to be erroneously referred to in most works on British zoology.

I wish here to acknowledge the liberality with which Dr.



